Effect of Poisonous Chemicals Residues on the Ground Water Sources

2017. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Indian Express (Bombay) dated 19th February, 1992; to the effect that the continuous use of poisonous chemicals, viz., DDT and BHC residues have affected the ground water sources through seepage into the soil;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that as a result thereof, rivers, streams and ponds have become highly polluted making the drinking water harmful;

(c) whether the Yamuna water in Delhi contains high DDT residues;

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(e) what remedial steps Government have so far taken to check the use of poisonous chemicals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. According to a survey conducted in July, 1989 in an area of intense agricultural activity in the fields and banks of river Ganga at Farrukhabad, the presence of DDT and BHC in ground water, soil and river samples was found beyond permissible limits.

(c) and (d) The monthly sampling of Yamuna water done in 1989 and 1990 as a part of a joint study by Central pollution Control Board, Delhi and Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow has revealed that DDT levels in the samples were within the prescribed limits of World Health Organisation.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check the use of pesticides harmful to health and the environment:—

(i) Only the pesticides which are safe for human beings, animals and the environment, are allowed to be registered for use in the country.

(ii) Farmers are trained in safe and judicious use of pesticides.

(iii) Many highly toxic pesticides have been banned or refused registration.

(iv) Intergrated Pest Management approach is being encouraged to reduce/minimise the over-dependence on pesticides.

Seminar on Pollution Control in River Cities

2018. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on 'Pollution Control in the river cities of India—a case study of Ganga at Varanasi' which was held at Varanasi in January, 1992, stressed the urgent needs to specify Government's plans to follow-up the activities under the Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A seminar on 'Pollution Control in the river cities of India—a case study of Ganga at Varanasi' was held between 14-17 January, 1992. The recommendations of the seminar include:

(i) The urgent need to follow up the activities undertaken in Phase-I of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP).

(ii) Early commissioning of sewage treatment plants at Dinapur and increase of treatment plant capacity at Banaras Hindu University, Diesel Locomotive Works and Dinapur.

(iii) Construction of a bypass interceptor or other appropriate facilities needed to eliminate overflows into the river.

(iv) Compilation of pumping rates, pumping volumes and maintenance record of the existing pumping stations on a monthly basis.

(v) Proper attention to be paid for operation & maintenance of the facilities set up under GAP.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh,

whose agencies have been entrusted with the execution as well as operation and maintenance of the scheme in UP under the GAP, has been asked to take appropriate follow-up actions on these recommendations.

Montreal Protocol

2019. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
KUMARI SAYEEDA KHATUN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to sign the Montreal Protocol without discriminatory clauses;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme for phasing out of the ozone-depleting Chlorofluro Carbons have been worked out;

(d) if so, on what cost; and

(e) the amount likely to be available from the Multilateral Fund under the United Nations Environment Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Government have decided to join the Montreal Protocol after the amendments adopted in the London Meeting held in June 1990 come into force. A copy of the original Protocol and the London amendments has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) With a view to formulating the basic approach for preparing the national strategy for the phasing out of ozone depleting substances such as CFCs, halons and other chemicals and for adoption of substitute substances/ technologies, etc., a Task Force has been established by the Ministry of Industry.

(e) The Multilateral Fund to be established under the amended Montreal Protocol is to meet all agreed incremental costs which the developing countries, such as India, would have to bear in order to comply with the provisions of the Protocol.

ओंकारेश्वर और माहेश्वर परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दिया जाना

2020. **श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय:**
श्री गुफरान आजम:
श्री लक्खीराम अग्रवाल:

क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री ने अन्य केबिनेट मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों के साथ, ओंकारेश्वर और माहेश्वर परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र स्वीकृति दिये जाने का अनुरोध करते हुए एक ज्ञापन 9 जनवरी, 1992 को प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में माहेश्वर परियोजना के निर्माण कार्य के लिए पर्यावरण संबंधी स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रस्ताव गत दो वर्षों से विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसमें असाधारण विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और इस परियोजना को कब तक स्वीकृति दे दिये जाने की संभावना है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ): (क) जी, नहीं। 9 जनवरी, 1992 को कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया तथापि एक ज्ञापन जनवरी 1992 में प्रस्तुत किया गया।

(ख) और (ग) माहेश्वर पनविद्युत परियोजना को पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी के लिए पहले अक्तूबर 1983 में भेजा गया था और अपेक्षित पर्यावरणीय आंकड़ों और कार्य योजना की कमी के कारण जून, 1986 में नामंजूर कर दिया गया था। तत्पश्चात् परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्ययोजनाओं तथा फरवरी, 1992 में प्राप्त रिपोर्ट की भी जांच की गई है और परियोजना प्राधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण और न भेजे गए ब्यौरों को भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इनकी अभी प्रतीक्षा है। अपेक्षित ब्यौरे प्राप्त होने पर परियोजना के संबंध में निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा।